



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ered to the consulate letters and photographs found after death, which furnish satisfactory proof of identity. The patient was found sick on the street Sunday, July 24, and sent to the lazaretto, where he died the following Wednesday morning. In the lazaretto he was attended by one of the local physicians, who has official charge of the institution. Other physicians and myself have been permitted to visit the place, but only at the invitation of the gentleman in charge and in his company, not officially nor professionally. That privilege was withdrawn last Sunday, August 3, because of an order from the Federal authorities, forbidding admission to anyone other than the recognized sanitary officials of the State and Federal boards.

This exclusion will in no way prevent me from securing information of sanitary conditions as readily as heretofore. In this connection I may add that the room occupied by the patient the night of his arrival here, and also my private room to which he came once, were both well disinfected.

On August 3 two new cases of suspect yellow fever were sent to the lazaretto, but one of them has been discharged as not yellow fever, while the other is still under observation.

As long as the fever persists in Merida, and no restriction is imposed on passenger traffic between that place and this, I would respectfully suggest that this port be considered infected, whether any new cases of the fever be reported here or not.

Report from Tampico—Increase in malarial diseases.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, August 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, ten bills of health were issued, which included the fumigation of the British steamship *Louisianian*, August 11, for New Orleans; German steamship *Sardinia*, August 11, for New Orleans; Norwegian steamship *Farmand*, August 11, for Galveston; Norwegian steamship *Nor*, August 12, for New Orleans, and the British steamship *Oldhomia*, August 12, for Norfolk via Perth Amboy.

By request of the agent here, the line of steamships running from Tampico to Norfolk via Perth Amboy is furnished with triplicate bills of health. The health of this port remains the same except for a marked increase in the number of cases of malarial fever, which was to be expected in consequence of the great number of anopheles mosquitoes present.

The mortality report for the two weeks ended August 13 shows a total of 36 deaths from all causes, 3 of which are attributed to pernicious fever, 2 to intermittent fever, and 2 to paludism, but none to a quarantinable disease.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, August 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 13, 1904, 8 vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health. The following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxide and given certificates: August 13, British steamship *Sahara*, bound for New Orleans; August 13, Danish steamship *St. Jan*, bound for New Orleans.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 33 deaths (52.8 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes including 1